

# Union and Dispatch.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1866.

On the inside pages of this day's Union and Dispatch will be found an interesting article regarding the Fenians in Ireland—the plan of the intended rising—Washington Gossip—A Manifesto from Horace Greeley—Poetry, etc.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The proceedings of yesterday in neither branch were of special importance.

## THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress meets to-morrow, and we are notified that the President is prepared to deliver the communication upon the state of the nation required by the Constitution. The country is, on the tip-top of expectancy to know what he will say, and in what tone it will be pitched, and it is not less anxious to know how Congress will receive it, and what it will do with it. This is so, notwithstanding every observer of current events knows in advance the probable purport of the message, and knows also the temper of Congress in regard to any recommendation which may come from the Executive. Every one perceives that the present session of Congress is to determine in a great measure the condition of the country for some time to come. A month, perhaps, will decide whether the bitter conflict which has raged for the past year between the President and Congress is to be assumed or intensified, and every one feels that in the former, there is some hope for peace, and that, in the latter, and in every day's continuance of the unfortunate antagonism, the nation is sinking deeper in the bog of trouble whose bottom is perdition.

The majority in Congress comes flushed with recent party triumph—a triumph based on gross misrepresentations and achieved by inflammatory exhortations to passion and prejudice. It has among its leaders able and adroit politicians, governed by sinister and selfish motives. If, in the discharge of the great responsibilities which are assumed, it should abandon itself to the tide of sectional feeling which these men are striving to lash into fury, immeasurably evil consequences will follow. What special form they may take cannot be foretold, but the general result will be a postponement of the restoration of the Union, a continued prostration of every vital interest of the country, and a preparation of the popular temper for the renewal of scenes worse than those presented during the last five years. Men may shut their eyes and stop their ears and refuse to believe their senses, but the present political condition cannot be prolonged without growing worse, and producing most direful consequences. It is obliged to end in peace, or be continued in strife.

The President, we are assured, is neither depressed nor dismayed, but standing firmly on the defensive. He has a most difficult task. His object is to restore the unity and fraternity of a great nation of people on the principles on which it was founded. He will not swerve from it, and cannot without being faithless to his sworn duty. He will not yield an inch of the contested field which involves a sacrifice of principle. He is statesman enough to listen to proposals for accommodation which may pacify the country, if Congress will address itself to the work in proper spirit. A few days, however, will indicate the drift of matters, and till then we must possess our souls in patience.

## A SHAMELESS CONFESSION.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette is probably well posted in regard to the disposition of the Radical Congressmen toward the "Rebel States." In his dispatch of the 29th ult. he says:

"So far as the views of Congressmen present can be ascertained, there seems to be a disposition to give the Rebel States a reasonable time to show the course they are determined to pursue regarding the amendment, and after that, if they reject it, then to legislate regarding them as if they were Territories."

There is no doubt that this is a correct representation of the purposes of the Radical majority in Congress, but it is most damaging to their reputation for honor and justice. It is simply a confession that if the Southern States will ratify the proposed amendment to the constitution, they shall be held as States in the Union, but if they do not they will be treated as Territories. So far as the Radical party is concerned, there is no great principle involved: it is simply a matter of political expedience—the life or death of their party—and to the accomplishment of this end everything,

even right and justice, must be sacrificed. If anything were wanting to convince the people of the utter insincerity of the Radical party, it will be found in this shameless confession of members of Congress belonging to that party, and which is given to the public by a correspondent in the interest of the Radicals.

## AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The Supreme Court, in session at Knoxville, decided last week a case involving a point of considerable importance to attorneys. A Circuit Judge in that division of the State assumed to prescribe a political test oath as a qualification for the practice of law in his courts. Gen. Canpion of the Union army, denied the right of the Judge to compel him to swear approval and support of all the acts of the present State Legislature, and appealed the question to the Supreme Court. That tribunal held that a Circuit Judge had no power to erect tests of that character and exclude attorneys from his court.

## NORTHERN VIEWS ON THE SUFFRAGE AND AMNESTY QUESTION.

In another column will be found a paper from Horace Greeley—the Corypheus of the early and consistent movers against the late system of Southern domestic slavery, and in favor of the equality of civil and political rights among men of all races. It deserves attention as well from the distinguished and influential position of the writer, as from the peculiar views which it expresses. We published a day or two since a brief extract from it, but the whole paper is interesting, and is marked with a candor of statement and a liberality of sentiment which one cannot but admire, though he may dissent from its views.

Appended will be found a calculation of the effect of the third section of the pending constitutional amendment in disfranchising Southern whites, and of the adoption of impartial suffrage on the intelligence basis in enfranchising the blacks, and disfranchising what the compiler of these statistics calls "the lower class in the South." His figures are, perhaps, mainly correct, and, as the suffrage question, both in itself and as connected with amnesty measures, is the great leading political topic, will be read with interest.

## EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT.

It is impossible to arrive at the exact number rendered ineligible to office by the third section of the amendment, until the limit of the term "executive" and "judicial" offices, as applied to States, is fixed. Some contend that it is all-embracing and would shut out all who have taken the oath of office as prescribed by some of the States, in which the officer swears to support the Constitution of the United States and of the particular State. This, in some cases, would include justices of the peace, and a host of petty officers of this character. Then many who have served in the State Legislature during the war may never have taken an oath to support the Constitution; and the same may be true of many judicial officers.

A reference to the third section will show the difficulties in arriving at a definite estimate of the numbers affected by it. It is as follows:

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The following figures have been compiled from official documents, and although they form but an approximation of the question proposed, they are of interest as bearing directly upon it. They show the following regarding classes to which the amendment has special application:

Rebel Executive, President and Cabinet.....	5
Rebel Congressmen.....	132
Governors and Staff.....	140
Rebel Legislatures.....	1,850
State Judiciary, including District and Circuit Courts.....	2,500
Probate Judges.....	683
U. S. Judiciary.....	66
Marshals.....	22
Postmasters.....	8,525
Assessors and Collectors.....	109
Lighthouse establishments.....	78
Customs.....	84
Left National Congress.....	84
Left Regular Army.....	313
Left Navy.....	683
Sheriffs.....	683
County Clerks.....	683
Add all lawyers, except as included above.....	6,000
Add for clerks in Postoffice, Customhouse, etc.....	5,000
Add to cover Justices of the Peace.....	5,000
Total of above classes.....	29,745

With those who left the navy these figures might be placed at 30,000. In addition some of the classes mentioned were vacated and refilled during the rebellion, though rotation in office has never prevailed in the South to the same extent as with us. Still to cover this and other classes which do not appear, and which the amendments might be construed to reach, such as instance as those who held Government offices before the war, the total might be placed at 50,000. This would give the amendment an interpretation somewhat like the following: As a punishment for the crime of treason and rebellion, the murder of 250,000 Northern men, and an equal number at the South, the main entailed upon their own part of the country, and the debt owed upon the nation, fifty thousand of the individuals of these great wrongs shall not be permitted to hold office under the Government until Congress shall remove the disability. And yet the Southern people affect to consider this mildness as simple cruelty, and the embodiment of the creed "woe to the conquered."

## EFFECT OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

In the first place it allows all these men to take possession of the political power of

their respective States again. It leaves the basis of representation unchanged, and for the present, and in fact until the men who held power before are firmly seated in place again, it makes men like Wade Hampton in South Carolina, or Forrest in Tennessee, each equal to two loyal soldiers, and the justice is equally apparent, whether either of these private soldiers, or of such officers as Grant and Howard.

On the other hand the entire lower class in the South will be disfranchised. As a South Carolinian remarked, "Everybody who sympathized with the North will be cut off from any share in our Government." It will be interesting to look at the figures which represent those whom impartial suffrage, based upon the test of reading and writing, would disfranchise. In the first column the numbers express the white voters who cannot read and write; the second gives the totals of white voters, based upon the census returns of 1860:

Alabama.....	14,537	118,569
Arkansas.....	9,379	93,993
Florida.....	2,578	19,234
Georgia.....	16,909	121,227
Louisiana.....	8,661	101,459
Mississippi.....	6,256	83,828
North Carolina.....	20,024	143,143
South Carolina.....	5,811	68,154
Tennessee.....	27,358	189,470
Texas.....	8,514	109,651
Virginia.....	31,128	245,916
Total.....	156,295	1,277,714

Enfranchised voting white population.....1,277,714  
In the eleven seceded States there was in 1860, a free male colored population over twenty years of age of 27,500. Of this number 10,997 could read and write. The slave male population over twenty years of age was 779,537. Of the latter it would be an over-estimate to say that a thousand in each State could read and write. So that in case suffrage was extended to those who had attained that degree of intelligence, among all the blacks both free and slave, it would not add two thousand to the vote of each of the eleven seceded States. In other words the suffrage conferred upon the blacks would not form the least obstacle to the real movers in the rebellion retaining complete control of their States.

The learned pundit of the Radical organ in this city proposes to teach the "loyalists" how "to kill the Southern sectional party." That which all the force of "great moral ideas," all the erudition of New England schoolmen, all the guns of Grant and Sherman, all the ships of Farragut, all the cunning and knavery of Northern politicians, all the dirt-eating of Southern loyalists has hitherto failed to coax, convince or coerce out of existence, he has found a short method of disposing of. It is simply for all the Radicals of the North to hold up the hands of the "holy agency of the present Legislature of Tennessee" in disfranchising all the white men of this State who differ in opinion with them, and conferring the right to vote upon all the negroes, and in enabling them to complete the work of stripping seven-eighths of the people of Tennessee of every valuable civil and political franchise, in other words to "Republicanize Tennessee." If the moneyed politicians of the North will afford sufficient "material aid" to sustain the organ, and moral aid to embolden the Legislature to make Tennessee an outpost for all the mischief they contemplate, and enable it to put the people under its feet, all danger to the permanency of Radical supremacy is removed.

Tennessee is a great State and is being greatly abused, but all the money that can be spent in building up sheets like the organ in this city, and in attempting to break the spirit and corrupt the principles of her sterling citizens will fail in its object. Such means may temporarily impose upon her an obnoxious State administration, but it cannot convert her people into Radicals, nor detach her allegiance to conservatism. The prescription for killing what is here called Southern sectionalism, may "put money in the purse" of the doctor, (and that is its chief object,) and feed for a year or two a scurvy set of fifth-rate politicians upon the husks of office, but it cannot make Tennessee politically like Massachusetts or the Western Reserve of Ohio.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in noticing an item in this paper in regard to Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas as "a member of Congress elect," says "he may be foolish enough to attempt to contest Mr. Arnell's seat, but he stands about as good a chance of getting into Congress as an unrepentant rebel does of entering the Kingdom of Heaven."

The writer of this paragraph (late the Nashville correspondent, "Y. S." of the Gazette) knows perfectly well that Mr. Thomas was a thorough and consistent Union man from the commencement of the troubles in 1861, and that he is such now. He knows, also, that in the early stages of the war, Mr. Arnell was a trimmer in his political position, and that while he was a contractor for the Confederate service he professed attachment to that cause, and that he only became a Union man when it was no longer profitable to be otherwise, and that he is an intense Radical now, only the better to cover up his Confederate tracks. These are facts, and no one knows them better than the Gazette writer.

SOME of the Northern press are slandering the whole tribe of doctors. Medical doctors are accused of killing people, and occasionally it occurs that church doctors and law doctors steal something, but the latter vice is not so prevalent in either of the professions as to justify anybody in calling Butler the East-Doctor Butler.

## A PERPETUAL CONGRESS.

The Cincinnati Gazette suggested several days ago that Congress pass a law at the approaching session, convening the fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March next. The authority for such an act is found in the following provision of the Constitution:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

This clause certainly authorizes Congress to appoint a different day for the meeting of that body, but the framers of the constitution scarcely contemplated sanctioning a perpetual session. The Gazette professes to believe the public well-remembered that Congress shall be in session between the 5th of March and the following December. That means that the Radicals should prevent the President appointing any body to office who does not belong to their party. The suggestion of the Gazette was likely thrown out as a feeler, for the Washington Republican of the 29th ult. learns that Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, purposes on the meeting of Congress to-morrow to give notice of a bill providing for the assembling of the fortieth Congress on the 5th of March, the day after the present Congress will adjourn. There is not the slightest probability that the public interest will demand the assembling of Congress at any such early period. If done at all it will be simply in the interest of the party controlling Congress, and will show how completely every interest is to be made subservient to the purposes of that party.

## CIVIL RIGHTS LAW-TEST CASES.

The Radicals are working zealously to give their interpretation of the civil rights act the force of law. It was intended by them that this law should place the negro upon an equality with the white man, not only before the courts, but at the ballot-box. Wherever this has been denied to an applicant in either case, preparations have been made to test the matter before the courts. Thus on the 24th ult. the Hon. Daniel R. Magruder, Judge of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, Md., was brought before the United States Commissioner (Brooks) at Baltimore, on the charge of non-compliance with the provisions of the civil rights law, by refusing to allow the testimony of a negro woman, in a civil case, in which he delivered a lengthy opinion sustaining the objections to the reception of the testimony of the negro woman, on the ground that the laws of the State did not allow, where one of the parties to a suit was white, a negro to testify in the case against the white person, and declaring that this act of Congress was unconstitutional. It is expected that the case will be heard at an early day before Judge Giles, and then appealed to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. If it takes this course it will present a test question as to the constitutionality of the civil rights law.

While this is being done in Maryland, a determined effort is being put forth in the courts of New York to get a decision which will practically give the negroes in that State equal suffrage with the whites. The advocates of conferring upon the negroes the right of suffrage in New York are afraid to submit the question to the people of that State for their verdict, and hence they endeavor to get a decision of the courts under the civil rights act which shall confer this right. There is also another reason for making this effort. If they succeed before the Supreme Court of the United States, for of course the case will be carried there, the decision will confer the right of suffrage upon the negro in all the States and thus the South will be defeated in its refusal to make the negro the equal of its citizens at the ballot-box. There is now a case before the courts of New York having for its object the consummation of this purpose. The New York World states the case as follows:

"The test-case is that of James A. Darnell, a light-colored mulatto, who brings a suit to compel the board of registers of the second district, eighteenth ward, to put his name on their books, so that he can vote. The response of the registers is, that he is a colored man, not in possession of \$250 worth of real estate, and therefore, under State laws, not a legal voter. The response of Darnell's counsel is the Congressional civil rights bill; and further, while admitting that their client is dark, they say it might possibly be the result of a bilious attack. Judge Sutherland, before whom the case came, decided yesterday that as a question of fact was involved as to whether Darnell was a negro or not, the case must go to a jury. This will be a curious trial when it takes place, as the jury must decide how much white blood is required to give an American of part African descent the status of a citizen. We understand that the Radicals, who are pushing these proceedings (for Darnell himself is a dummy), expect a favorable decision in his case, upon which they have a darky ready, black as the ace of spades, whom they will claim is also entitled to a vote under the decision in the Darnell case."

The Radicals have come to the conclusion that there is no prospect that the Southern States will confer the right of suffrage upon the negro, and their only hope to secure this equality for the "man and brother" in these States, is through a decision of the courts or by an act of Congress. The majority prefer the former,

though they will not scruple at the latter if it becomes necessary to the carrying out of their purposes. We are admonished by every act of this party that its leaders will stop at nothing which stands in the way of their humiliating the people of the South, and if possible, destroy their power to give shape, through the co-operation of the Conservative men of the North, to the legislation of Congress and the action of the government.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN OBEEDIENCE TO THE DECREE OF THE Chancery Court in the case of Boyd McNairy and others vs. Anna McNairy and others, notice is hereby given that the biddings upon the lots sold by me at Public Sale on November 13th, of the McNairy property, on Summer street, are opened, and will remain open until 12 o'clock on

Wednesday, November 28, 1866

The bid on Lots Nos. 4 and 5 will be started at \$335.50 per foot; on Lot No. 3 at \$25 per foot and on Lot No. 2 at \$305 per foot. The highest bidder at the expiration of the time above named will be reported to the Court as the purchaser.  
no 24td MORTON B. HOWELL, and C. M.  
The time for making the bids above specified is continued to SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.

## FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT. SAVED

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Mourne Antique, all colors;  
Best English and German Poplins;  
English and French Merinos;  
Empress Cloths, all colors;  
Ladies' Sacking Cloths;  
Fine White and Black Alpaca;  
Lustrous, all colors;  
1/2 and all Wool Flannels, all colors;  
Beaver, Broadcloths, and Cassimeres;  
Doekings, Tweeds, and Jeans;  
English and American Prints;  
Brown and Bleached Domestic;  
4-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings;  
Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins;  
All grades Irish Linens;  
A full assortment of White Goods;  
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves;  
Common and French Embroidered Corsets;  
Duplex Elastic Hoop Skirts;  
Ladies' Shawls, Cloaks, and Sontags;  
Ribbons, Trimmings, & Fancy Goods;  
And many other Goods too numerous to mention.  
Remember the place—NEW YORK STORE, No. 15 Union Street, (Levy & Co.'s old stand.)  
oct1-2m E. PHANKLIN.

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## \$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, and NOTIONS.

To be sold at a great sacrifice. Come and judge for yourself. The best qualities French Merino at \$1.25 per yard; fine Ladies' Shawls, \$1.50 per pair and every thing else in proportion.  
Remember the places—No. 65 North College, and 26 South Market street.  
oct1-2m L. M. SOBELL.

## Grand Lodge of Tennessee,

F. and A. M.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, Free and Accepted Masons, will commence at the Masonic Temple in the city of Nashville, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866. Delegates are requested to be prompt in their attendance. The

ANNUAL ADDRESS  
Will be delivered before the Grand Lodge on Monday night, (Dec. 4), by the Grand Orator, Rev. C. S. STYER, of Greensburg, Pa. G. H. P., in the Coquet Room of the Masonic Temple.

Members of city lodges, and all transient brethren in good standing, are requested to be present.  
C. S. Citizens generally, and ladies particularly, are respectfully invited.  
oct1-2m CHARLES A. FULLER, Grand Secretary.

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## HATS AND CAPS!!

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Wholesale made to order and warranted to fit oct1-2m

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CORNER OF UNION AND SUMMER streets, opposite New Theatre, at present occupied by A. Balot.  
dec1-2m JOHN KIRKMAN.

## FOR RENT,

THAT VERY DESIRABLE STORE HOUSE on the corner of Church and Market streets, now occupied by J. W. Hamilton, as a Book and Shoe Store. Apply to  
dec1-2m W. L. BOYD.

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We have in store an extensive stock of Pure and Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, etc., which for quality and purity are unsurpassed by any other similar establishment in the country.

The great variety of European and American Fancy Goods, Fine Soaps, Toilet Powders, Pomades, Brushes, Extracts, etc.—comprising invoices of goods from Low & Son, London; Coudray, Societe Hygienique, and Labin of Paris; Basin and other reputable American manufacturers—will be found most complete, and for beauty, elegance, and utility, cannot fail to suit the tastes of the most discriminating.

Our assortment of Cosmetics, Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs, Puffs and Boxes, Mirrors, and other articles of that class, being of the latest styles and of the most recent importation, will compare with that of any house in the South.

Great attention is paid to the selection and importation of Pure and Fresh Drugs, and none other are allowed to go out of the establishment.

A splendid selection of Imported and Domestic Cigars, all fine brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccoes, Garrett's Scotch and Macaboy Snuffs, and every article in that line, constantly in store.

A most extensive and varied assortment of

## Fishing Tackle,

consisting of Hooks from the most celebrated manufactories of Limerick, Ireland, and Silk, Grass, Japanese, and Cable-laid Lines. Also, Reels, Bamboo and Japanese Rods; together with every thing usually found in a first-class establishment.

A large lot of the celebrated Ne plus ultra Black and Plantation Imperial and other fine TEAS just received.

Prescriptions compounded with accuracy by competent and experienced Pharmacists; and Physicians and others can depend on the most entire reliability in the execution of Orders, all goods being warranted as represented.

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nov.11-12-66

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